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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1903.

PRICE

CENTS.

MORE MILLIONS FOR TOBACCO.

Figures That Shock Moralists, but Cause Government Officials to Wear Pleasant Smiles.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS

THAT SHOW INCREASED CONSUMP-TION OF LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

Enormous Gain in Production of Cigars, Cigarettes and Spirits-Report on Precious Stones.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Cigars and cigarettes by the billion, whisky and beer in gallons and barrels, respectively, by the million, and smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff by the millions of pounds were consumed in the United States during the

Moralists will be shocked by the figures embraced in the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1903, but the government officials charged with the duty of collecting internal taxes wear s pleased smile as they observe the increased production of beer, whisky and tobacco, thus guaranteeing a bulging national pocketbook.

The figures showing the returns for the interesting. They demonstrate that the breweries, distilleries and tobacco houses of the United States contributed \$223,016,131 of the total of \$230,740,382 representing the aggregate of taxation from internal sources during the past fiscal year. Compared with the preceding year the internal revenue receipts for 1963 have dropped off about \$40,-000,000. This decline is due to the repeal of taxes by the last Congress. The beer increased nearly 3,000,000 barrels, but the taxes collected on the product dropped from \$71,988,902 to \$47,547,-856. On the other hand the distilleries of the United States produced about 10,000,000 more gallons of whisky in 1903 than in the preceding year, the receipts increasing more than \$10,000,000, making a total of

The quantities of whisky, beer and tobacco, including cigarettes, produced during vors is to serve. This plan would give more 1902 and 1903, showing the increase in the latter year, are as follows:

gallons 104,804,651 114,420,471 9,615,820

Beer, barrels 44,478,832 46,650,730 2,171,898

Cigars, number 2,864,499,635 7,426,880,403 562,390,7682,651,618,797 3,041,573,668 389,954,871 and smoking,

Poker and other games of chance in which playing cards are used must have had a boom in the past year if the report of the commissioner of internal revenue is present system has given fairly good reto be believed. In 1902 the taxes on playing cards amounted to \$364,677, and in 1903 to

\$422,580, an increase of \$422,580. "What would happen to us," said an old | routes. official of the Internal Revenue Bureau. who thinks in dollars and cents, "if it were not for the returns on beer, whisky and to-The government must be maincosts about \$600,000,000 per anthe ship of state. The receipts from customs this year will foot up about \$323,000,000, and from internal revenue \$230,-000,000, the total income from both sources amounting to \$558,000,000."

The illustrated report of the United States Geological Survey on precious stones will soon be made public. The production of precious stones in this country in 1902 aggregated \$318,300 in value, as compared with \$289,050 in 1901 and with \$333,170 in 1900. The total value of the precious stones imported into the United States during 1902 was \$25,412,776, which sum was \$550,209 more than that for the previous year, and twelve times the value of the importations in 1886.

The report contains, in addition to much that is of great economic value to the precious stones industry, many interesting and of knowing the quantity of diamonds necesas they had been mined, and it was ascerimate value of 378,250,000 francs, or \$75,-

merchants is illustrated by the manner of buying rubies in Burmah. In the examination of rubies artificial light is not used. the merchants holding that full sunlight alone can bring out the color and brilliancy Sales must therefore take place between the hours of 9 and 3, and must be clear. The purchaser, placed near a window, has before him a large copper plate. The sellers come to him one by one, and each empties upon this plate his little bag of rubies. The purchaser proceeds to arrange them for valua number of small heaps. The first division is into three grades, according to size, and each of these pfles in turn is again divided into three groups, according There are thus twenty-seven all, in addition to the larger are set aside for valuation and sale singly. The bright copper plate ous use. The sunlight reflected from it through the stones brings out a color effect with true rubies different from spinels and tourmalines. which are thus easily separated. The buyer then go through a very peculiar bargaining by signs, or rather perfect silence. After agreeing on the fairness of the classifications, they join their right hands, covered with a handkerchief or the flap of a garment, and by grasps and pressures mutually understood among all these dealers they make. accept proposals of purchase prices are recorded. The large are valued according to color A ruby of thirty-six and onehalf carats from the Megek mine some years ago brought 90,000 rupees (\$30,000) at

"Tobacco was introduced in the Philipafter the Spaniards took poshaving been brought from the Insular Bureau of the War Department. to restrict or encourage the cultivation of i

tobacco until 1871, when it became a state monopoly. While the monopoly was in force each family in the tobacco districts of Luzon was compelled to grow 4,000 plants and deliver the entire crop to the agents of the government. None of the crop was re-MILLIONS FOR WHISKY AND MANY served for the use of the planter, and a fine was imposed when the crop was short. The profits from the monopoly, finally abolished in 1882, annually amounted to several million pesos. Since that time the cultivation and manufacture of the crop has been in the hands of private individuals and companies. It is believed that the islands can and should produce cigar filler tobacco that is fully equal to the finest product of the Vuelta Abaja district of Cuba and a cigar wrapper equal to Sumatra tobacco. With careful attention to soil and climatic conditions it is believed districts can be found that will raise tobacco similar in districts of Turkey. The market of the United States offers every inducement for United States for foreign tobacco. xxx

large extinct animals.

of its light made it a desirable substitute for petroleum, alcohol or acetylene.

XXX The postal officials are active in making certain needed changes in the rural free delivery system. One step now contemplated relates to the appointment of rural carriers. something to say concerning the selection of carriers, and a rule to cover this point is now being drafted by the Civil-service Commission. "The changes in the educational requirements will probably not be material," said Civil-service Commissioner Proctor to-day. One plan under consideration is to have a blank filled by every signer of a petition for the appointment of a carrier. These blanks would show who the signer is, his business and the interest he has in the route which the candidate he fadefinite information concerning the routes than is now had, and would make it possible to select carriers who are acceptable to the persons whose wishes should be respectexaminers, of which John D. King, of Wisconsin, is the chairman, is auxiliary to the Civil-service Commission, and examines the carriers. Applicants are examined in reading and writing. If found to have the necessary education and physical requirements they are placed on the eligible roll. The sults, but it is believed that the commission should have some means of learning more

The stegomyia fasciata (fabrious), the vellow fever-bearing mosquito, can be recognized at a glance if one will bear in mind the following detailed description, and try to remember that it is not intended for a whale or an elephant: "Head densely clothed with broad, flat scales, black and gray on each side, a white patch int the middle, in front, extending back to the neck, a white patch on each side, a thin white border to the eyes; the scales at the back of the crown with an ochraceous tinge in some lights long black bristles projecting forward; eyes black, with silvery patches in some specimens, etc." This is the female. The male mosquito described by the scientists is more formidable in appearance, and the closer the public document on the subject is read the more it becomes apparent that the yellow-feverbearing mosquito should be hunted with a

Nearly all the first-class cities in United States are competing for the honor of curious statements of a more general na- entertaining the delegates to the two big poture. The statement is made, for example, litical conventions next year. Chicago, St. that the largest pile of diamonds ever Louis, Milwaukee, Louisville, Kansas City brought together was collected at the De and Indianapolis are among the citles that Beers mine in South Africa in July, 1900. | are manifesting considerable activity in The directors of the company were desirous this connection. Reports received here are to the effect that Milwaukee, Chicago and eary to fill a measure of 76 cubic inches. Louisville want both conventions, while Diamonds of all kinds were piled up just | Kansas City is after the Democratic and Indianapolis the Republican convention. tained that a cubic meter of diamonds The Democratic convention will probably weighs 11,976,000 carats and has an approx- go to the city that can make the best race. No less an authority than Henry C. Payne, the postmaster general, a member of the The peculiar business methods of Oriental Republican national committee, says the convention of his party will go to Chicago if that city asks for it.

KOREA'S CURIOUS CURRENCY.

Conditions for Workingmen Which Are Not Likely to Improve.

The Japanese Foreign Office has issued report on the financial condition of Korea, which states that the chief difficulty with which foreign trade has to contend is the disastrous condition of the currency throughout the empire. The Korean government, in defiance, is flooding the country with nickel coinage whose intrinsic value is only one-eighteenth of its face value, without any gold or silver reserve with which to redeem it. As a natural consequence these coins. which, under proper condition, should be merely tokens, are at a continually increas-

gold yen, the recognized basis for calculation of prices where foreign articles are conhas been confined to the capital and the neighborhood of two or three of the treaty ports, the old cash being current elsewhere in the country, but recently, with a view to making their use general, the magistrates throughout the empire have been ordered to accept payment of the land tax in this currency only. The face value of these coins is sen, and they now stand at a discount of 90 per cent., as against Japanese gold yen. The wages of Korean laborers and employes generally are paid in this currency. and this class, which comprises the bulk of the nation, are no better paid now than they formerly were; consequently the purchasing power of their earnings, so far as foreign goods is concerned, is little more than half what it was a few years age. And, unfortunately, there does not seem any prospect of these conditions being improved in only for the profit it is making out of this transaction and ignoring the permanent harm it is doing to the country, is bent upon continuing its present reckless course, and 40,000,000 more of these coins, contracted for with an American firm, are now almost due for delivery. The issue of these will bring the total face value of this coinage in

to 14,000,000 yen, or more

AN OLD-TIME INDIAN ATROCITY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RECALLED.

A Pioneer Woman, Once Resident of Vincennes, Whose Career Was a Succession of Tragedies.

the frontier. She had been widowed four site shore, landing nearly a mile below. ably in cost with all others. The ease with a member of his family. They were always John Moredock was a born leader of men, vehicle having no more room for one more, On the far side of the field, about onewhich it can be handled and the beauty very kind to me. I was treated by my foster and his heart-rending story of the mas- moved off the street, and the way in which fourth of a mile wide by one-half a mile ily; this no doubt was why they all bewas deep seated. I fairly idolized my It is believed that the patrons should have foster mother, and when the bargain was closed for my transfer and I was told that the lady-the wife of the trader-who then held my hand was now my mother, I cried who tried in every way to reconcile me | had been slain. to the change; but I refused to be consoled. They finally broke away from me, and I was tenderly cared for and led to my future home, where I cried myself to sleep, I never saw my old friends again; they were then on their way to join the tribe (the Miamis) on the Mississinnewa. This

I remember that the price agreed upon for my transfer was paid in goods-several ed. The central board of rural free delivery of beads and Indian trinkets; also a jug the ground Moredock found the camp was father's portion. I was then about nine years old, and could speak only the Miami

that the change was a fortunate one for me no children of their own, soon became wrapped up in me. They instilled into my youthful mind lessons of religion and morof the wishes of the patrons on proposed ality, and in due time gave me a limited education, the best that could be obtained then. It was their intention to take me to Detroit to finish my education, but I defeated this project by getting married at the age of sixteen years. Two years after my husband was killed by Indians while in the woods searching for his horse.

ALL KILLED BY INDIANS. During the following fifteen years sh was married three times, and each of her husbands met his death at the hands of the Indians. She was left with a large family of children, whom she managed to bring up in a respectable manner. Now that her sons were fast approaching manhood she resolved to better their condition by moving "west," as many of the settlers were then doing. She joined a company of emigrants, consisting of five families, who were about to emigrate to Kaskaskia on the Mississippi. Flatboats were provided. and the emigrants, forty in number, with light hearts started on their hopeful jourthe Wabash to the Ohio river, then descending the Ohio to the Mississippi, intending to ascend that stream to the mouth

were several points on the Mississippi unsuspecting savages. where at times it was necessary to land and draw the boats around certain obstructions in the channel. Such places had to

be approached with great precaution. they reached the rock known as the "Grand Tower," on the Mississippi, almost it. sight danger was past, the men carelessly leaned on shore to drag the boats up against the current, which here rushed violently against the base of the great cliff. The women and cabins of the boats for three or four weeks, thoughtlessly followed the men. The entire party were slowly and merrily making their way along the space between the perpendicular precipice and the swift flowing stream, singing and chasing each other in great glee. the amazed emigrants dead in their tracks, gence of the whites had been baffled by the

superior cunning of the red man. A FIENDISH MASSACRE. The history of Indian warfare contains no passage more fearful than is to be found in the narrative of the massacre at the Grand Tower, on the Mississippi. With but few arms, surprised, encumbered with their disadvantage, being all huddled together on an open narrow sand beach, with their enemies above and on either side of them. their most desperate efforts availed not even to postpone their fate, and in the space of women and children lay heaped upon that

mained to tell the bloody tale. But they were mistaken, for there was one wretched survivor-John Moredock, the widow's oldest son, who had fought like a young tiger, killing several savages. When he saw that all had to perish he managed, under cover of the smoke, to crawl into a crevice in the base of the rock where he could see all that was passing in front of him, a spectator of a scene of Indian ferocity which turned his young heart to flint and planted in his breast a thirst for revenge which became the ruling passion of his life, continuing insatiable until the day of his death, forty years after. The carnage now being complete, the blood-bespattered savages, with During the latter part of the eighteenth forty dripping scalps hanging at their belts, Occasional Correspondence of the Journal. century there lived in Vincennes, Ind., a rushed to the boats for plunder. They all woman whose whole life had been spent on embarked and paddled across to the oppo-

times by Indians; her last husband, named | The Indians having left the locality, John | are full of them." The reception of Presi- front seat next the rope and within twenty flavor and aroma to that grown in the best | Moredock, had been murdered by them a | Moredock emerged from his place of con- dent Loubet and the public displays of feet of the place of movement, and then few years before the time of which I speak. | cealment just as the sun went down behind | royalty here made just the kind of a stir | left me in peace to enjoy the unalloyed She was a true representative of the pio- the treetops and stood amid the ghastly that gives us "our money's worth." Since pleasure. the improvement and spread of the Philip- neer mothers of the Northwest, intelligent, and disfigured corpses of his family and Napoleon III's visit, France has sent no pine tobacco industry. This becomes all the courageous and self-reliant, notwithstand- friends, not one of whom gave the slightest ruler to visit England's court, so the commore evident when we consider the vast ing her lonely, dependent position, not hav- evidence that a spark of life remained. All, ing of President Loubet stirred London con- was rare even for England. Long had it sums of money annually expended by the ing a relative on earth that she knew of. all were still in death. Being satisfied of siderably. Her family-all, father, mother, sisters and this fact, and finding a deep trench in the Monday, July 6, was the day of his ar- been made, and in the presence of a French brothers, in fact every relative she had- sandbar against the overhanging rocks, he rival. Certain parts of London, from Vic- ruler at that. To me it was the most The whale to be exhibited at the St. Louis | were at one fell swoop wiped out of ex- there tenderly deposited the body of his be- toria Station, leading into Piccadilly and superb human spectacle I have ever seen fair by the National Museum has arrived istence in an Indian massacre near Bry- loved mother and each member of the fam- Oxford street, and thence threading or imagined. The Laffan Plain was a level in New York. It is seventy-eight feet long. ant's Station, Ky., when she was a small ily, six in all, were placed by her side; he through Fleet and the Strand to Guildhall rectangular field, smooth with grass, with The greatest height of the body is eleven child. Taken as a captive, she escaped then dragged from a drift pile near by logs and the Mansion House, in the city, were hills and bluffs near. A gun was on Cove feet. It is to be in the United States gov- death, and a few years afterward an In- and brush sufficient to cover them and pro- brilliant with English and French colors. Hill, off towards Farnborough, at which ernment building at the exposition with dian trader named Boquette purchased tect them from the attacks of wild beasts Festoons of tri-colored paper roses, caught the royal party was to arrive at 3:30. From the mastodon, the triceratops and other her from the Indian who had rescued her. until such time as he could return with as- up by gift crowns into the center of the there the King and Queen, President Lou-The history of her early life as she had sistance and give the dead a proper se- various "circus" spaces, made the decora- bet, Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord often related it was as follows: "I do not | pulchre. He stood for a moment contem- tions very gay. Most of the balconies were | Roberts and staff were to drive or ride to Consul Worman, at Munich, reports the remember my family name, I was so young plating the sad scene before him; there lay covered with royal red panoplies. On the the plain. In the review the First Life discovery of a new illuminating material by when I was captured, but I well remem- the gray-haired, the middle-aged and the morning of the arrival the emptying of Guards from Windsor and three battalions Hermann Blau, a German chemist. His ber seeing an Indian tomahawk my father helpless infant cold in death. He turned these streets of all traffic, the sudden of foot guards at Pirbright musketry camp, method is to separate by a process of rec- and brother during the massacre. The im- from the spot, transformed into that most swerving of all omnibuses, cabs, etc., from with a total muster of 18,000 men were in tification the methane and hydrogen from pression made upon my infant mind on fearful of all beings, a thoroughly desper- their regular tracks to other streets on a action. The whole of the Coldstream the other constituents of oil gas, collecting beholding that cruel act has never been ate man. Hurrying away in the darkness few words passed and a few commands Guards regiment formed a special brigade. the same in steel receivers, subject to a effaced from my memory. I had become towards Kaskaskia, where he arrived the given quietly and calmly by various police- As the King and visitors arrived to repressure of forty atmospheres, whereby separated from my friends, and while call- following morning, he brought to the in- men, was a sight to marvel at. I was on viewing positions, Lord Roberts and staff, he converts it into liquid form. This new ing piteously for my mother an Indian car- habitants the first news of the massacre top of one of these omnibuses in Piccadilly, foreign embassies and generals passed with illuminating material compares very favor- ried me away in his arms and I became which had occurred so near their village. where all was "full' and expectant. Every them as a guard of honor.

came so attached to me. My love for them | following morning John Moredock started | And this fact is always in evidence. The | Loubet in a carriage with the Queen, and on his march of revenge, at the head of twenty-five young and middle-aged men, by an oath never to give up the pursuit until the last one of the marauding and begged to go along with my parents, band engaged in the attack at Grand Tower

Keen as a pack of bloodhounds, this determined band of avengers ranged the frontiers from the Des Moines to the Ohio, at times almost within reach of their victims, then losing all trace of them on the boundless prairies over which they roamed, was perhaps the reason they were willing unconscious of the nemesis that was on

PURSUING THE ENEMY.

At last the avengers came up with their game, encamped upon the banks of a tributary of the Mississippi. On reconnoitering of whisky and some tobacco, my foster- pitched in an almost impregnable spot and resolved not to attack the Indians that night, but await a more favorable opportunity, as his object was to annihilate them, not to make a partial blow and disperse them. The revenge must be complete. A few days later the desired opportunity presented itself; he found the entire band encamped on a small island in the middle of the Mississippi. After a hasty consultation with his companions a course of proceedure was determined upon which strikingly displays both the monomaniacal tendency of the leader and the desperate ascendancy he wielded over his followers. This was nothing less than to shut themselves up on the narrow island and engage the savages in a hand-to-hand conflict-a conflict from which neither party could retreat, and which must necessarily end in the total destruction of one or the other-a most desperate undertaking, when we reflect that the number of the combatants was about equal, and to surprise an Indian encamped next to impossible. But John Moredock and a number of his companions were monomoniacs, and thoughts of personal danger never entered their calculations. Revenge at any cost was their ob-

Stealthily the canoes approached the island when all sounds there had ceased. and landed without being discovered. A ney to the new country. They descended few moments sufficed to set their own canoes, as well as those of the Indians, adrift, and then, with gun in hand and tomahawk ready, they glided as noiselessly as so many panthers through the thicket, The water route, while it was a circuitous approaching the camp from different directhe safest from Indian depredations, and ing in around their prey, not a twig snapped less arduous for the emigrants. The main and scarcely a leaf stirred in the thick danger was from a decoy, which ruse the jungle through which those twenty-five Indians were continually employing, and armed avengers were making their way. A frequently with fearful results; then there pale glimmer indicated the position of the

PUNISHED AT LAST. Savages roaming at large over the face of the continent, without fixed habitations, and relying upon chance for the supply of All went well with the expedition until their few wants, know nothing of that regularity of habit which devotes certain fixed portions of time to the various purof their destination. Now, thinking that all poses of life, but each one eats, sleeps or watches, just as his own feelings may dictate at the moment, without any regard to established usages of time or place. Hence the probability of finding all the members children, tired of being confined in the little of an Indian band of the size of this one asleep at the same time was very small three warriors who were smoking over the vantage, as a half dozen or more of the savages were shot down in their tracks before they could comprehend the great upstillness. Moredock and his company, findears, followed by a volley of rifles from the ling they were discovered, rushed in upon rags above, which dropped a half dozen of | them. The fatal results of the first volley was a lucky thing for the assailants, as the momentary surprise, closed in with their would have rendered the result of the struggle a very doubtful matter had the number of combatants been more nearly even. As t was, the nimble warriors fought their way against all odds to where their canoes had been moored. Here, finding their expected the naked sand beach, the Indians still made a desperate fight until all were slain except which all the boasted strength and intelli- three, who plunged boldly into the stream. aided by the darkness, succeeded n reaching the main land in safety. All but three of the savages engaged in the massacre at the Grand Tower had been destroyed at a single blow, but three had escaped and while these lived the venceance of John Moredock was unsatisfied. They must perish and he determined that it be by his own hand. He therefore dismissed his faithful followers, but not before he had expressed to them his heartwomen and children, and under such great | felt thanks for the valuable services and self-sacrificing aid they had rendered him. Having learned the names of the three survivors he easily tracked them from place

ace, as they roamed about in a circuit of three hundred miles. Suffice it to say that John Moredock, after an absence of nearly a year, returned to Kaskaskia; his dreadful mission was ended, his vengeance omplete. Yet he never relaxed his hatred for the red race and when he died at the The conflict ended in a destruction of the age of sixty popular as a public officer, highly esteemed as a neighbor and beloved as a husband and father the ruling passion

AN INDIANAPOLIS TEACHER SEES THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT

Other Royal Spectacles Incident to President Loubet's Visit Delight Her Eyes.

was an unsually interesting place to the American jourists, and indeed "the woods me past the guards, obtained for me a

its traffic and remained absolutely va- back of our line reflected in glittering rays cant thereafter without ropes to keep from the burnished helmets and guns of back the people was an exhibition of the this long line of the army. After the power of a well-regulated police system. salutes the King, on his charger, President police are a fine lot here. Never angry, the Prince of Wales with the Duke of Conalert but looking as quiet as the easiest | naught on horses on each side of the King, onlooker; well dressed, gentlemanly, with- the Princess of Wales and Princess Vicout any signs of dissipation, they stand or | tria in a second carriage, passed just in slowly walk their short "beats" and at front of the various divisions of the line. lift of finger or hand check one stream of As they came in order to each division. traffic and open the way for an opposing | mutual salutes with band music showed stream. On these days of the movements of the royal retinue and of the soldiers, either police or soldiers in their brilliant scarlet uniforms lined the necessary streets, a few feet apart, and there they remained for at least two hours before the moment of the passing of the pageant.

A GORGEOUS DEMONSTRATION. posite the rear drive from York House, African war. It was glorious marching. Buckingham Palace and Marlborough with fifty or seventy men on horses in each. House, where royalty was later to receive | The heavy artillery passed again and again the President's return calls. The position in as good order as the "foot." was excellent, as it was not packed. Finally, about 5 p. m., the Horse Guards of the King as outriders were in sight. "Magnificent" is the term most fitting for them and for the royal equipages that followed. The horses of the guards are large black animals and their trappings are very showy. The guards are equally striking specimens of large men of equal size and height, dressed in royal scarlet with brilliant helmets and gold trappings. . These shone in the sun like light reflectors. The royal horses were four to each carriage and their trappings were more gorgeous than any other, feature of the demonstration of rank. Great feathery festoons of red waved down from their heads and mingled with their black manes. The King was very pleasant | the field and by the roads to both Farnborto the crowd, which managed to look and ough and Aldershot, apparently at will, cheer, "Long live King Edward!" as the showy procession hurried by.

On Tuesday the general stir seemed the city opening its gates and all the mayor's power to add to the show being called for. The mayor was to give the hall. Oxford and Holborn streets and their stood watching at least ten minutes just circuses were the best points. I had a good position in Holborn circus near Guild- the rear would have made a crush there, hall. Here a great band with tweny-five I saw no pressure, nor did the police have buglers and as many fifers marched up and down the street a distance of a couple of blocks from me, the street being absolutely been quite necessary. free of traffic, except for the sand or sawdust wagons which covered the street with riages preceded the retinue of the Presi- ness and sureness in plan and fulfillment. dent. All this while (about two hours) the people stood in perfect order. There was no apparent excitement or restless pushing about or changing of places. When the Britisher makes up his mind, that ends it: it is made up and there is no whimsical change ever noticeable. Another remarkable difference between the behavior of an American crowd in street's and public places, such as parks, and of a corresponding British crowd, is that here there is no eating, except in restaurants, no chewing of gum whatever. Smoking is general and at times it is very choking, especially in some of the restaurants, many of which place the "ladies' coffee or tea room" on the third floor, while the room for men on the second floor and in making one's passage through the latter one has to "cut"

in two the volume of tobacco smoke, so thick a substance is it in these places. WELL-BEHAVED CROWDS. When President Loubet's party, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Connaught-the King not being a guest of the mayor-passed, the crowd cheered "Vive Loubet" in cordial vigor. The breakup of these thousands of people into Holborn street was a greater Whatever the English people are not they truly are a well disciplined population in On Wednesday came the review of the

army at Laffan Plain, near Aldershot, bethe presence of President Loubet, Queen special train to Aldershot at 1:10 p. m. Seving how to reach the plain or whether I

the stranger, even though that stranger be a woman within the gates and an Ameri-

Arriving at Aldershot, a military encampment cny, there was a medicy of carriages, coaches, cabs, etc. I quickly reached the more common kind and obtained a seat by the driver and two Englishmen. One of them on the side, to whom I had said nothing. addressed me, and finally asked me if I had a seat in the "King's inclosure." On learning I had no placement whatever, he handed me a ticket with his wife's name upon it, saying such a seat could not be got for ten pounds, but that if I was willing to accept it, he was glad to offer it, his wife at the last moment not being LONDON, July 7 .- Last week London able to go. Of course I took it. In order that I should not be "bluffed," he escorted

A MEMORABLE SPECTACLE. The review was well worth seeing, as it been since such a review by a King had

finely across the field, the reviewing party crossing and returning before us.

Following these were a much longer and seemingly interminable array of field batteries, royal engineers, army service corps Grenadier guards, Coldstream guards, Scot guards, Irish guards, and certain special regiments with tattered banners, all hav-I found my way into St. James Park, op- | ing seen hard service in the recent South where President Loubet was to "reside," to The divisions came up in two long lines THE RETURN MOVEMENT.

After all had passed, the next great movement was the return and massing of the whole cavalry and artillery for a grand gallop past King and people. No words could describe this grand rush down the full length of the field. Then, across the field moved towards the King one long line of troops, passing to salute, to be followed by the salute of guns as the King's procession again moved down our line in leaving for Farnborough, accompanied by the guard of the Fourteenth Hussars as a traveling escort. Afterwards as the bright uniforms of the soldiers mingled with the equipages and moving throngs, which finally undulated in several great streams across but as if influenced by the superb order of the organized army, I stood looking on awed and thrilled by the majesty of good government equally impressive, wherever and whatever might be its colors and nationality. One of the great throngs of people had to cross a small stream by a bridge President a luncheon at 1 p. m., at Guild- no wider than a carriage, and though I at the entrance where the least pushing in to command or handle the people in the least, though their presence must have

The trains were made, all came and went on time in perfect order, and the success

THE MAD MULLAH.

K. A. THOMPSON.

Mohammed Abdileh, of Somaliland. the Second Mahdi.

St. James Gazette.

The name of Mohammed Abdileh conveys little to English ears, but nevertheless it is that of a man who has a very wide reputation, and whose appearance in the newspapers is an every-day occurrence. As the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, Mohammed Abdileh is well known. But little is known of this second Mahdi, whose influence over the warlike tribes of Somaliland has caused so much trouble and expense to the government. He was born of poor parents, owning a few cattle in the southern portion of Somaliland. In his youth Mohammed was initiated into the mysteries of the ocalways been renowned for its magicans. A study of the Koran and the Arab writings followed in the Marabout school. taken with the idea of making the pilgrimige to Mecca, and, not content with one times. His object was to obtain a greater reputation for holiness than that held by the other pilgrims.

After his last pilgrimage Mohammed returned to Berbera, but met with small sucprospect before him but that of remaining poor, begging pilgrim, he determined to strike out a new line for himself, and established himself among a powerful inland Here he made his position secure by his appearance of holiness, his impressive airs, and the assurance with which he made his prophecies. At this time and thereafter the magic learned in his boyhood stood him in good stead whenever his holiness was not able to overawe his somewhat turbulent followers. He assumed the title of Mullah (priest and heaven-sent), and even that of Mahdi (prophet.) Overwhelmed with presents by his credulous followers. Mohammed Abdileh soon was among the richest of the land, and with his riches his influence grew apace. His pride waxed very great, and one day

ne ordered all the Korans of the ordinary priests to be burned, saying that he himself was the living Koran, and that he was to be obeyed as a new prophet sent from Allah. Not content with persuasion, the following the example set by Mohammed the Great, threatened with death all those who disbelieved and in following which brought about the Somaliland campaign. Possessing the power of calling forth the enthusiastic support of the tribesmen, the Mullah has not had to rely upon nimself alone for the conduct of his campaigns. If report speak truly, besides the Austrian, Karl Inger, he has as lieutenant an English naval officer, who, after his disgrace in the service, sought a career and

RESULT OF YEARS OF EXPERIMENT BY AN INDIANA PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Littlefield Claims to Have Created Life from Salt, Sterilized Water, Alcohol and Ammonia.

HE GIVES THE FULL FORMULA

EXPLAINS THE PROCESS AND TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED.

How the Doctor Was Led to Make the Experiments and the Possibility of Developing the Germs.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Aug. 1.-The scientific experiments of Dr. C. W. Littlefield, of this city, have been followed along similar lines for twenty years by him, but only within the last year have they been brought to the attention of the public. This is due to the characteristic modesty of the gentleman himself and his desire to bring to perfection, beyond cavil, certain ends to which he aspired. These have in a measure been reached, and, very much against his will, some of the more startling things which his experiments developed got into metropolitan papers last October. Many garbled and unauthentic articles were published, which provoked comment and criticism the world around, even the staid old conservative and "fixed in its ways" of any in the world, taking up the dector's discoveries, after having the authentic part verified by the gentleman himself. As all scientists do. Dr. Littlefield always aspired a step highen and later experiments prove that his ambition has been in a measure gratified. His experiments a year ago, results of which were published, were devoted to the resuscitation of insects, animals of the lower order, and up to cats, and at one time a human being, back to life. This would have been hooted at had the proof been lacking, but that it was a fact was demonstrated beyond question, and reluctantly it was accepted by the critics. With this much done Dr. Littlefield set about to discover how and why life originated-going back along the annals of time unfold centuries to the creation. The fact that his discoveries and researches promse to make it necessary to revise some of the accepted theories is sufficient excuse to justify the storm of criticism which it has provoked all around the world. The Pasteur Institute of Paris has taken it up, and is experimenting along the same lines, and the latest information from this great institution is that "at least the greater part of the Alexandria scientist's claims are true, but some of them we have been unable to verify, and we believe that the creation of forms of life, as has unquentionably been done by the eminent gentleman, is due to the bacteria in the materials." THE FORMULA.

When asked about the creation of life from chemicals, which is the common way in which it has been described, Dr. Little-

"It is true, and the fact that I make the entire formula public ought to convince any one that there is nothing about it which might be questionable. The apparatus is very simple, and consists of a glass bell of from twelve to fourteen inches in neight, and about the same in diameter, a shallow glass dish of about two pints' capacity, five or six cup plates and a good microscope of at least sixty diameters with a %-inch objective. Place one ounce of pure table salt in the glass dish, add to it six ounces of water sterilized, and stir with a clean glass rod until thoroughly dissolved, Then add six ounces of 90 per cent. alcohol. Place in the cup plates, which should be distributed around the outside of the salt solution dish, about two ounces of official aqua ammonia, and over them place the glass bell jar. Now watch the chemical action carefully. In from five to ten minutes a blue smoke will begin to form and was due not to quickness and rush in action | the liquid bubbles of hydrogen will appear receiving guests of the mayor, whose car- or preparation, but to a law-abiding slow- on its surface and if you will get a good view of it from the side you will see that they are revolving at a tremendous spe When they cease to form, usually in about thirty minutes from the time you have covered the dish and plates with the bell jar, transfer with a small glass rod a drop of the salt solution to a glass slide or plate of the microscope, after having focused it carefully so that it can be seen immediately. Watch it closely, and you will be surprised. You will note flying about in the liquid small particles of matter as if impelled by some irresistible force, back and forth from center to circumference of the drop, moving as do iron filings fly from the pole of one magnet to the other.

"But even this is only the beginning of the phenomena to observe. As soon as these particles are gathered in groups, apparently content with their newly-formed companions, crystalline formations begin to appear. First they resemble the characteristic cubes of chloride of sodium, and will not change further. Finally, from other groups, six-sided or hexagon crystals will appear, and by watching one of these closely will be observed for the first time When quite young the future Mullah was in your life, no doubt, the union of spirit and matter, of volatile magnetism and a journey, made the sacred visit three or four | compound of hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and common salt, in the birth of life into objective form-for in the very center of the shining crystal, as if touched by an invisible finger, a tiny germinal spot will appear, and the development of a living form is begun. This germinal spot will soon begin to increase until it absorbs the white crystal entire, and instead of the hexagonal form you will see a flattened disc, very much resembling a red blood corpuscle. From this primitive form it begins to further develop in the center of the disc, or in other words, to bulge out until it assumes a globular form, and from three equal distant points on its equatorial circumference appear pseudo podic processes, or false feet, with open extremities, which are evidently designed as feeders, for further experiments have proven that

"I have carefully watched the developor germs, and they do not vary in the least from the above description, showing unmistakable design and the presence of life's processes. Moreover, mineral substances or crystals change only by accretions from without, and this is not always in regular

CAUSES OF THE PHENOMENA. In speaking further Dr. Littlefield said:

form or order."